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This pamphlet was prepared by the Naval Investigative Service to inform and caution Naval personnel and their dependents regarding terrorism and measures to enhance personal security and minimize the terrorist threat. You and your dependents are encouraged to review it at your leisure and discuss all pertinent aspects. If you have any questions, please contact your local Naval Investigative Service Resident Agency.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE (Security)

Introduction

There is no universally accepted definition of terrorism. Basically, the problem has been one of perspective. One man's freedom fighter is often another man's terrorist. Americans have tended to view terrorism in a somewhat distant and detached manner. However, with the U.S. Embassy in Tehran being overrun, General Dozier being kidnapped by the Red Brigades, the U.S. Embassy and the Marine Compound in Beirut being destroyed by terrorist car bombs, the American perspective of terrorism was thrust into reality. Incidents throughout Central and South America, Africa, Europe and the Middle East attest to the impact of terrorism upon those who serve our government overseas.

The terrorist threat may be directed at you individually, at work, home or while on liberty, against your command or persons with whom you associate. Statistically, the threat will probably manifest itself in the form of a bombing device, ignited with a delayed fuse, although kidnapping attempts and stand-off attacks are a demonstrated possibility.

An integral part and principle indicator of most terrorist activity is **surveillance of the terrorist's target** by the terrorist or his support echelon. No terrorist activity is rushed into and great effort is expended by the terrorist to closely examine and study his target. The greatest aid to the terrorist is a predictable target with a definite routine and pattern. **The greatest deterrent to the terrorist is an alert, observant target without any established routine.**

Transportation Security

Recent history has shown that the majority of terrorist attacks for the purpose of assassination or kidnapping have taken place while the target was in a travel status. The following are some recommended travel precautions to improve your personal security:

- Before entering your vehicle, always examine it for any sign of tampering or for any unexplained objects. Do not handle suspicious objects.
- Vehicles should be common to the locale, well maintained and equipped. Lock your car doors, keep windows closed and fasten your seat belts. During nonuse, vehicles should be locked and garaged. Decals, base stickers or special license plates, etc., should not be used. Such items readily identify the vehicle as belonging to a U.S. military member. If vehicle passes or decals must be used, they should not be affixed to the vehicle but rather retained within the vehicle where they can be kept out of sight when not in use.
- Routes should be varied and arrival/departure times not routinely maintained or published. Select well-traveled streets and be constantly alert for any indication of surveillance or interdiction.
- Safe-havens such as police, hospital or government facilities can provide some degree of protection in case of trouble. Know where they are located. If a surveillance is noted, proceed to a safe-haven immediately and contact police. **DO NOT DRIVE HOME IF UNDER SURVEILLANCE.**
- Whenever possible, travel should be in civilian clothes, especially if you are without a trained driver or security detail.

Residential Security

Residential security is a consideration of utmost importance which is often neglected. Besides the basic house structure, one should consider access routes, police/fire protection and the neighborhood in general.

Once quarters are selected, exterior lighting, doors and door hardware (locks, hinges, etc.) and overall ground security should be developed and refined to provide in-depth security. No protective device gives total and complete protection; however, used collectively a system of barriers or protective devices will provide time to allow alerted forces to respond adequately to a given crisis at the quarters. If we cannot halt an intruder, barriers and/or protective devices may at least channel his approach in a manner more compatible with our desires, hopefully providing the time delay necessary for defensive action.

Each residence should have a room or area identified as the "Safe-Haven." This safe-haven should be in the most defensible part of the home, usually located in the bedroom area. Reinforced with substantial physical security enhancements and emergency communications, the safe-haven is the epitome of residential/family security in a terrorist attack.

It is to your advantage to view your residence from a criminal/terrorist point of view. Where there are weak access points, correct them by installing security doors and windows with good security equipment. The effectiveness of a good residential security program ultimately depends on how well the family practices good security habits. Your residence is only as secure as it is at the weakest point. If you are uncertain of any point, improve it. The extra dollars it may cost to make your residence secure will be well spent.
Another equally important aspect of residential security deals with the security of your dependents. The following are recommended precautions for dependents:

- Dependents should be aware of the overall contents of this pamphlet.
- Dependents should be aware that in the event of an intruder into their residence they are not to confront or attempt to apprehend the intruder. They should proceed to a safe-haven and notify appropriate authorities.
- Dependents are encouraged to become acquainted with their neighbors.
- Persons seeking entry to your quarters should be fully identified and the reason for their visit should be verified. Terrorists have posed as maintenance personnel for unscheduled "inspection" or "checks" of the residence.
- Children and the household staff should be instructed to report suspicious people or incidents to you. Children should also be instructed in how to use the telephone. Emergency telephone numbers should be posted on the telephone.
- Develop strict key control. Upon arrival at a residence, install new cylinders in the locks. Maintain an inventory control log of all keys.

Hostage Survival

If you become a hostage due to a successful kidnapping, there area several points of which you should be aware. **DO NOT** be a hero. The first hour is the most dangerous for you; it is also the most confusing time for both you and the hostage taker. Anxiety is at its peak and we do not want the hostage taker to commit unintentional violence towards you. Remember, this kidnapping operation was probably meticulously planned and rehearsed.

Communicate with your captors. The establishment of rapport makes it increasingly difficult for your captors to direct physical violence towards you. Rather than the rhetoric the terrorist has been reading/espousing, the rapport allows the terrorist to see you as a person.

Stay fit. It is important for the hostage to keep the body and mind active. You can accomplish this by isometric exercise, an active imagination or other physical activity such as reading, etc. Ask your captors for some reading material, tooth brush, and paper and pencil. Deliberately slow your daily activities to extend them far beyond their normal duration. Be as mentally and physically active as the situation will allow.

Be alert and optimistic. Take comfort in the knowledge that great effort is being made to neutralize and resolve the incident. However, plan now for your family's course of action if you were to be kidnapped. Financial arrangements and insurance/survivor assistance should be thoroughly discussed with your spouse. You should also consider under what circumstances your family should return to the United States. Arrangements and decisions of this nature are best made in advance when all parties can be present, matters can be thoroughly researched and emotions are not taxed with the reality of a terrorist incident.

General Precautions

Be alert for strange or suspicious vehicles parked in your neighborhood or on your station. It may be a car, a van, a truck or any other type of vehicle which is not normally seen in that area.

Be alert for individuals sitting in vehicles parked in your neighborhood when there is no apparent reason for them to be sitting or waiting there.

Be alert for unidentified persons loitering or "hanging-around." They may be asking questions about you, your neighbors or your ship or station. This could be an indicator of pre-incident surveillance and could very well be followed by an attack or terrorist incident.

Be alert for persons photographing you, your neighbors or your ship or station. Again, this could be a sign or indicator of surveillance.

Be alert for unexpected visits. This could be indicative of surveillance and also a method to gain entry to your residence. Ask for identification and then call for confirmation. DO NOT BE AFRAID TO DENY ENTRY TO UNEXPECTED VISITORS. NOTIFY AUTHORITIES ASAP.

Be alert for telephone inquiries which include excessive wrong numbers, surveys or callers asking personal or other questions about your normal routine or that of your neighbors.

Report any out of the ordinary events to the authorities. IF YOU THINK THE EVENT OR OCCURRENCE IS SUSPICIOUS. . .REPORT IT TO THE AUTHORITIES.

Terrorism knows no boundaries. You or your command could become a target in the United States, overseas, while at work, at home, on liberty, in port and even at sea. The following are some general precautions to be followed by everyone.

Suggestions

- ☐ A well designed and professionally managed apartment is usually more secure than a single/detached unit.
- ☐ Select a residence with alternative routes for arrival and departure. Avoid dead end streets.
- ☐ Locate and identify other U.S. military personnel in the area.
- ☐ Meet your neighbors and involve them in your mutual security.
- ☐ The best all around preventive/detection alarm system for fires and burglary is a dog.
- ☐ Check doors, windows, locks, lights, and structural hardware for good working order.
- ☐ Install heavy deadbolt locks (1" throw) in key points of ingress (exterior doors, garage doors, safe-haven door).
- ☐ Keep vehicle in good working condition with plenty of fuel.
- ☐ If on a trip, neighbors and local authorities should be notified. Arrange for pick-up of mail, newspaper, etc.
- ☐ Have a knowledgeable official conduct a thorough residential security survey.

Available NIS Support

Upon request, the Naval Investigative Service has the capability to provide the following support in consideration of the terrorist threat:

1. Terrorist briefings/lectures
2. Advice and guidance on terrorist related incidents and crisis management
3. Threat assessments for specific commands, areas, events and persons
4. Protective Service Operations for select individuals upon confirmation of a legitimate threat. (Note: Requires express approval of the Director, Naval Investigative Service)
5. Investigation of suspected/actual terrorist incidents

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